

DAILY REPORT

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MATERIALS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S GOOD-WILL VISIT**Kim Il-song Receives Zhao**

SK222333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, on December 22 received the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the PRC, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Zhao Ziyang and the members of the delegation Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Lu Zhixian, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to our country; and others.

On hand were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Delegation Arrives in Hamhung

SK222311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the PRC, on an official goodwill visit to our country arrived in Hamhung on the afternoon of December 22 by plane.

An atmosphere of warm welcome pervaded the airport and streets of Hamhung upon receiving the goodwill mission of the fraternal Chinese people. Set up at the airport were slogan boards reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Communist Party of China!"

Seen at the airport and on the main streets were slogans reading: "Warm Welcome to the Chinese Party and Government Delegation Headed by Premier Zhao Ziyang" "Warm Welcome to the Goodwill Mission of the Fraternal Chinese People!" and "Long Live the Unbreakable Militant Friendship and Solidarity Sealed With Blood Between the Korean and Chinese Peoples!" They were decked with a welcome gate and varicoloured decorations. Flying on the flagpoles were the national flags of our country and the People's Republic of China.

When the plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Chinese people touched down, the crowd warmly welcomed the guests. Arriving there together with Premier Zhao Ziyang were the members of the delegation and the suite.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK Hyon Chun-kuk; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to China Chon Myong-su.

The guests were met at the airport by Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; and other leading functionaries of the local party and government bodies.

The guests waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowd and got on cars to head for the city. More than 100,000 working people in Hamhung gave a rousing welcome to the guests, waving the national flags of the two countries, flower bunches and balloons along the streets, with a warm heart to keep forever in bloom the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China initiated and fostered by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Premier Zhou Enlai.

The delegation inspected the February 8 Vinalon Complex. They were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; and other cadres. When the guests arrived at the complex, its employees warmly welcomed them with loud cheers.

After being briefed on the history of the development of the chuche-based vinalon industry in our country, the guests went round the processes of vinalon production, congratulating the workers upon their achievements in their efforts to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

After the inspection, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that all the achievements made by the workers there were a victory of the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and wished them greater successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

Wreath at Zhou Enlai Statue

SK230452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on December 22 visited the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai at the Hungnam fertilizer complex and laid a wreath before it.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Premier Zhao Ziyang, the members of the delegation and the suite. Present there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; and other leading personnel of the local party and government bodies and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to China.

Guardsmen of honour of the Korean People's Army stood before the statue. Before the wreath was laid, the national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played. While the band was playing the wreath-laying music, Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party laid the wreath before the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai in the name of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China and observed a moment's silence.

Then the attendants went round the statue and the monument. A large crowd of employees of the complex warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Chinese people, waving the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

Hamhung Banquet

SK222324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- The South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on the evening of December 22 in honour of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the PRC. Invited to the banquet were Premier Zhao Ziyang and the members of the delegation and suite members.

Present there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Cho Chang-tok, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance; and other leading personnel of local party and power bodies and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the PRC.

Chairman Kim Hyong-chong made a speech first at the banquet. In the name of the entire party members and working people in Hamhung and South Hamgyong Province, he warmly welcomed the visit to Hamhung by comrades of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by respected Comrade Premier Zhao Ziyang.

He pointed out that in recent years the industrious and courageous fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country and waged a vigorous struggle to build their country into a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power, maintaining the four principles in response to the appeal of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

He said: We sincerely rejoice as over our own work over the fact that all work is going well in China, our close neighbour, and warmly hail this. Noting that the two peoples have long fought and won victory together, sharing weal and woe on the road of the arduous struggle for national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and socialist construction, he stressed: The two parties, two countries and two peoples will fight shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in the future, too, as intimate comrades-in-arms and class brothers and make the indestructible Korea-China friendship shine forever.

In conclusion he proposed to drink a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and to the good health of respected Comrade Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Vice-Premier Chen Muhua spoke next.

Chen Muhua Banquet Speech

SK230621 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Speech by Chen Muhua, PRC vice premier and alternate member of the CCP Political Bureau, at a 22 December banquet in Hamhung -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Premier Comrade Yi Chong-ok; respected leading staff comrades of South Hamgyong Province; and other dear comrades: The party and government delegation of China is very pleased with the opportunity to visit Hamhung City during its visit to Korea. Speaking for Comrade Zhao Ziyang and other comrades of the delegation, I extend sincere gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded us by the South Hamgyong Provincial KWP Committee, the People's Committee of South Hamgyong Province and the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City.

Hamhung is a famed industrial city of Korea and a city of China-Korea friendship which is well known to our people. In this city there is a plant that was once visited by Premier Zhou Enlai and the statue of him that the Korean people erected in his memory. In recent years, many leaders of our country have visited Hamhung City and have been warmly and grandly welcomed by you. Today more than 100,000 people turned out in the streets despite the cold wind and warmly welcomed us. This deeply moved all the comrades of our delegation, and it fully showed the deep feelings of friendship cherished by the Korean people toward the Chinese people.

It gives us great pleasure to see the new appearance of this industrial city and to learn from your revolutionary spirit of determined struggle. The people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung have made an important contribution to the cause of socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party. We take this opportunity to warmly congratulate you upon your great success and sincerely wish you still greater successes in the future.

China and Korea are friendly neighbors linked by mountains and rivers, and the peoples of China and Korea are intimate comrades in arms and brothers. Our friendship, established in the protracted struggle, is constantly developing.

Taking the opportunity of its visit to Korea, the party and government delegation of China considers it a great honor to convey the greetings of the Chinese people and their deep feelings of friendship toward the Korean people.

The Communist Party, government and people of China set store by the friendship fostered by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai during their lifetime together with President Kim Il-song and will make all efforts to constantly develop this friendship in the future, too.

I propose a drink today to the constant strengthening and development of China-Korea friendship, to the bright future of the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City, to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, to the good health of Premier Comrade Yi Chong-ok, to the good health of the leading staff comrades of South Hamgyong Province and to the good health of the Korean comrades here.

Yi Chong-ok 20 Dec Speech

SK201427 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Speech by Premier Yi Chong-ok at banquet he hosted for PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang on 20 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang, esteemed guests from China, comrades: Today we are very pleased to have this occasion to be with you, the esteemed guests from China, who are visiting our country with the amicable feelings of the Chinese people toward the Korean people, and to share our friendship.

I am authorized to warmly welcome the visit to our country by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and a close friend of the Korean people, and his entourage in the name of the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people.

We still feel as if it were only yesterday that we were accorded a sincere and warm welcome by you and the people of your country when we visited your country earlier this year. Today your visit to our country greatly pleases our people. Your visit to our country will more beautifully decorate the flower of friendship between Korea and China, which is coming into full bloom. It has been a long tradition between the peoples of Korea and China to deepen friendship by making frequent exchanges of visits. It is the firm will of the peoples of our two nations to struggle together and to win victory together in revolution and construction. This is not merely because our two nations are close neighbors with only a river between us.

The Korea-China friendship was personally initiated and fostered by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai. It is a friendship between true revolutionary comrades deeply rooted in the hearts of our two peoples and an indestructive friendship which has been cemented in the course of sharing life and death in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

This history of the friendship between our two countries is adorned with numerous moving facts in which the peoples of Korea and China have forged revolutionary amity with blood, surmounting difficult trials against the common enemy and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Our people will continue to make all efforts to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and China in political, economic, cultural and various other fields. We greatly value the friendship with the Chinese people and follow your struggle with keen interest.

Today the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the CCP adhere to the road of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and are vigorously striving to realize the four modernizations and convert China into a powerful socialist state.

The 10-point policy of economic construction put forward at the recent Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress was a clear manifestation of the unanimous determination of the fraternal Chinese people to build China into a developing and prospering socialist power, closely united around the CCP.

The Korean people greatly rejoice at the daily growth of the might of the People's Republic of China and the constant heightening of its international position.

We take this opportunity to fully support the nine-point proposal to restore Taiwan and peacefully reunify the whole country put forward some time ago by the Chinese party and government, considering that it is a realistic and just one fully reflecting the will and desire of the entire Chinese people.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Chinese people greater success in their struggle to build China into a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power by vigorously advancing, upholding the resolutions of the 6th Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Today our people are vigorously struggling to more excellently carry out socialist construction and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress.

I take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people for their unsparing support and encouragement to our people's cause for socialist construction and national reunification, considering that it is their own cause. The present international situation is very complicated and strained and the danger of new war is steadily increasing. This situation urgently demands that all the anti-imperialist and independent forces of the world firmly unite and actively struggle to avert the danger of new war and defend world peace and security.

We will in the future, too, make every possible effort to further strengthen the militant friendship, unity and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China in the struggle to attain the common goal.

I hope that your visit to our country will bring about excellent fruition. I now propose to raise glasses to the development and prosperity of the People's Republic of China, to the indestructible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, to the good health of respected Comrade Premier Zhao Ziyang, to the good health of the esteemed guests from China, to the good health of all comrades present here.

Zhao Ziyang 20 Dec Speech

For an announcer-read account carried by Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at banquet given in his honor by Premier Yi Chong-ok on 20 December, see the Northeast Asia section of the 23 December People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES WORKING GUIDANCE AT PROJECT

SK220425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on December 21 gave a working guidance to the expansion project of the Moranbong Stadium and the construction of the location quarters of the Korean film studio. Accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, vice-premier and foreign minister.

While going round outside and inside of the stadium which is being expanded on a magnificent and splendid scale to take on new looks, Comrade Kim Chong-il highly praised builders participating in the project for having done a lot of work in a matter of two months in response to the call of the party.

He acquainted himself with the designing and construction of the stadium and set forth detailed tasks arising in building it up in a cultured way to suit the cultural and emotional demand of the people and in splendidly erecting it to be in good harmony with monumental edifices to be built in the neighbourhood.

Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward concrete tasks to ensure the quality of the construction on the highest level and accelerate its completion in order to make the Moranbong Stadium under reconstruction on an expansion basis an edifice to be handed down to the generations to come.

After going round the newly-built location quarters of the film studio, he said it was a remarkable success that central organs had built such an excellent comprehensive location in a short period of three months through a mass movement. He highly praised those who had participated in the construction.

Saying that to more firmly build up the base of location of the film studio, it is important to expand the location quarters widely in a diverse way so that any film may be shot and to enhance its utility rate, he gave concrete tasks for this.

Then he went round the shooting rooms of the film studio and acquainted himself with the creative work and, on its basis, set forth tasks to create many more revolutionary films greatly conducive to the ideological education of the party members and working people.

HUN SEN EXPRESSES SUPPORT TO POLISH ENVOY

BK221426 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- On Saturday, 19 December, Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, received Polish Ambassador to Kampuchea Sergiusz Mikulicz in Phnom Penh. The Polish diplomat informed the vice chairman of the situation in his country since the establishment of the Military Council for National Salvation led by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and president of the Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the KPRP and the PRK Government, Vice Chairman Hun Sen asserted his support for the Polish party and government, which have taken necessary measures to cope with the situation in the interests of the Polish people and the socialist community. Vice Chairman Hun Sen expressed his conviction that the Military Council for National Salvation would fulfill its tasks successfully.

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS BREZHNEV'S BIRTHDAY

BK221412 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0513 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- A meeting was held in Phnom Penh on 19 December by the Kampuchean Front for National Construction and the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association to mark the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Attending the meeting were Yit Kim Seng, health minister, and other personalities of the front and the association. Dolgopiatov, counselor of the USSR Embassy in Kampuchea, was also on hand.

Speaking at the meeting, Min Khin, general secretary of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association, expressed the Kampuchean people's respectful feelings for the Soviet people's leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and underlined the Soviet people's total support and aid to the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean people want to express their sincere thanks to the communist party, government and people of the Soviet Union led by Leonid Brezhnev for their disinterested and generous aid, affirmed Min Khin. For his part, Dolgopiatov recalled the biography of CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, who has made great contributions to the struggle for peace and the happiness of the world people.

HOR NAM HONG RETURNS FROM VIENTIANE CONFERENCE

BK211458 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1446 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- The delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by its vice minister, Hor Nam Hong, returned to Phnom Penh today after attending the Vientiane conference of the vice ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries.

Lao Ambassador Khamphan Vilachit and Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien were present at the arrival of the delegation.

Interview on Meeting

BK220852 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0510 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- Considering the situation prevailing in Southeast Asia, where Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and international reaction is threatening the independence and sovereignty of the countries in the region, particularly the PRK and the other two Indochinese countries, the Vientiane conference permits us to coordinate our action in order to check these bellicose activities and turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, said Hor Nam Hong, vice minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, in an interview with SPK.

This is the first time, said Hor Nam Hong, that the vice ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries have met in Vientiane at the initiative of the three Indochinese countries. The meeting confirmed our unanimity of views regarding the assessment of the present situation in Southeast Asia and the world and the measures to be taken to preserve peace in this region and the world.

Asked about socialist countries' aid to Kampuchea, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Hor Nam Hong stressed: After the liberation of Kampuchea from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and other countries of the socialist community gave us diverse, very important aid in time to cope with the famine left behind by the criminal Pol Pot regime and for the defense of the revolutionary gains. During this meeting, the representatives of these countries pledged to continue and intensify their assistance to the reconstruction and defense of Kampuchea and to further develop fraternal cooperation in all fields with the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR, he said.

PHNOM PENH SCORES 10 DEC ASEAN MEETING

BK181513 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] According to news from overseas, on 10 December all ASEAN foreign ministers held a meeting in Bangkok to stage a new maneuver to implement the plan prepared by Beijing and Washington aimed at opposing the Kampuchean people. They completely supported the so-called coalition government, which is a play staged by Beijing and Washington as well as other reactionary forces in ASEAN countries to improve the ugly face of the Pol Pot genocidal group and other reactionary traitors to the Kampuchean revolution.

This ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, like the previous ones, is aimed at improving the play of the coalition government which is advancing toward failure because of conflicts over power. The traitors in each group have the same goal, namely, to destroy the Kampuchean revolution, although they have different attitudes. This shows that they are intended to lead this comedy. Beijing supports its Khmer Rouge puppets, and other reactionaries want to assist the Son Sann and Sihanouk puppets.

Differences in the positions of these reactionary groups forced them to end their meetings for 2 months. After visits of U.S. diplomats and military delegations to a number of ASEAN countries, it is noted that the Singapore leaders proposed a solution to set up a loose alliance that would gather all Khmer reactionaries. In Bangkok this time, a number of representatives of ASEAN countries showed no interest in a program of military aid for the traitors, but the Singapore foreign minister openly declared that he will not [as heard] offer arms to the so-called coalition government in order to oppose the Kampuchean people. The Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and the U.S. imperialists did not hide their maneuvers to raise what they called the Kampuchean problem to cause conflict between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries in order to extend their power in Southeast Asia.

The fact that the ASEAN countries allow the rightist reactionary forces to wage their activities endangers cooperation and friendly ties between various countries in Southeast Asia. Public opinion in ASEAN countries views this Bangkok meeting as an illegal activity that follows Beijing's and Washington's purposes aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea by using the defeated to confuse the situation in Kampuchea. Their maneuvers are only wishful thinking, and a danger to the peace and stability desired by the various nations in Southeast Asia.

PHNOM PENH: DK 'TRICK' DOOMED TO FAIL

BK201240 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Dec 81

[SPK commentary: "A Trick Which Can Only Mean Defeat"]

[Text] Recently, in a tricky maneuver, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and its accomplices announced the dissolution of their communist party following a meeting with the

Chinese powerholders at the end of the last dry season [as heard] in a bid to cleanse and beautify the corpse of their regime, which perpetrated inhuman atrocities and was condemned and despised by mankind throughout the world. This event has been derided by world public opinion. To the Kampuchean people, it is a most ridiculous matter.

The Kampuchean people will never forget that for more than 46 months under the regime of Democratic Kampuchea, it was the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and its accomplices that sowed untold misery and tragedy among the people of their country and that wrote a bitter chapter of history at a time when many nations were enjoying a glorious moment in history.

It is still vivid in the memory of all that in April 1980, during the meeting of their party, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and its accomplices unanimously agreed that their communist party did not suit the present situation and the new strategic principle. Khieu Samphan stated that to the Kampuchean people communism means suffering. It is quite true that Maoist-style communism, a Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique brand of communism, means not only suffering, but opposition to the progress of mankind, inhumanity and uselessness.

The history of mankind has recorded the tragedy of the more than 30 million Chinese who fell victim to the Maoist Cultural Revolution, as well as the tragedy of the more than 3 million Kampucheans who died during the rule of the Maoist puppets. To these savage and bloodthirsty gangs, the progress of the Kampuchean people and the well-being of the Kampuchean nation under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP constitute something they can never accept.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique was correct when it admitted that its communist party does not suit the present situation, for it does not tolerate the rebirth of Kampuchea and does not accept the fact that the nation enjoys the support of the fraternal socialist community and the justice- and peace-loving progressive nations in the world. For this reason, in order to carry out a new strategy which, if implemented, would lead to a second destruction of the national soul and the establishment of another genocidal regime, they are attempting to rally the remnants of their forces, in collusion with imperialism and its reactionary allies, just as their Beijing bosses, in trying to carry out their expansionist strategy, are closely cooperating with imperialism, which, at the time of the Cultural Revolution, they regarded as their No 1 enemy.

The process of metamorphosis of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique of butchers reflects the failure of the Beijing ruling circles' efforts during the past 3 years. Men of conscience have noted, as did a political observer in Beijing, that Pol Pot's party can easily rise again from the ashes if necessary. In plain language, this means that it can be revived as quickly as it was dissolved whenever there is an order from the Beijing bosses.

The Beijing powerholders hoped to achieve a semblance of legitimacy in order to alleviate the denunciations and insults they have suffered and lessen the hatred of progressive people throughout the world, as well as to lead the Kampuchean people astray. In particular, they want to ensure their dominance over the coalition government in which the various components are competing with each other for leadership of the executioners of the Kampuchean people. However, the time when the Beijing authorities and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique could fool world public opinion with their lies has already passed. There is not even a glimmer of hope for success in their adventures. Not a single Kampuchean pays attention to or thinks about their strange transformation, and their hope to win over some true politicians into supporting or sympathizing with them is waning. So far, not a single country wants to reassess their image or discuss a change in their stigmatized nature. Even the ASEAN countries seem indifferent to the move, for more than anyone else ASEAN is the one to know the tricks of the Pol Pot gang and its Beijing boss.

The coalition government, whose components are mutually incompatible, can in no way maintain any form of unity. Everyone remembers vividly that these three reactionary groups have been rivals for power and have been tearing at each other's throats since the time they were still on Kampuchean territory.

Together with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, holding aloft the banner of patriotism and anchoring themselves fast to pure socialism, the Kampuchean people have become a solid iron bulwark that will always constitute an obstacle to the Beijing expansionists, imperialists, reactionaries and the ASEAN countries. All the activities they have conducted against the firm and unshakable accomplishments of the Kampuchean revolution can only be the beginning of the end for the reactionary regime and its accomplices, for the Kampuchean people know that sooner or later they will collapse.

VODK REPORTS RESPONSES TO COALITION PROPOSAL

BK190702 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text of "Motion of Brigade No 801 and the people in the northeastern region, Ratanakiri-Stung Treng Provinces and Chhep, Thalabarivat, Siem Bok Districts to the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly and the Democratic Kampuchean Government" — dated 17 December]

[Text] To: Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, and Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea; through: the Supreme Commission of the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

Our Brigade No 801 and all the people in the northeastern region, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces and Chhep, Thalabarivat and Siem Bok Districts have listened to the communique and circular of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly and the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the efforts to rally national forces to increase strength for fighting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, and on the problem of the loose coalition government. We then organized group meetings in all military units and localities and held discussions and debates in order to collect opinions for our government. The following summarizes our views:

Our Brigade No 801 and all the people in the northeastern region have learned a great deal through flesh and blood experiences in dealing with the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. We are well aware of their aggressive and expansionist nature. When the Le Duan Vietnamese clique was facing difficulties in the war to liberate Vietnam, it had no land on which to stay. It then asked for refuge in our Ratanakiri territory. But after Vietnam was liberated and reunified, the Le Duan Vietnamese clique refused to withdraw from our Ratanakiri land. Instead, it declared that the land on which the people of Ratanakiri allowed it to stay belonged to it. When the people in Ratanakiri Province demanded their withdrawal, the Vietnamese even dared to shoot and kill the owners of this land. This was the reason why in 1975, when we had hardly washed away the gunpowder from the war for national liberation, and despite the fact that we and our army and people throughout the country had liberated our country only a few months before, the Democratic Kampuchean Government sent our Brigade No 801 to help the people in the northeastern region defend our sacred Ratanakiri and Stung Treng territories.

During the period from 1975 to the end of 1977, our Brigade No 801 sacrificed the flesh and blood of its male and female combatants and cadres every day in order to help our people in the northeastern region defend the territories of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng, which were constantly invaded and nibbled at by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy.

We still remember very well when the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy invaded and seized our territories at O Yadao, O Tang, O Lev, O Sethei, (Phkok), O Kampha, O Dambok and the dragon's tail region in Ratanakiri Province; at Hill 2001 in Stung Treng Province, at (Kol Russei) along the upper part of the Se Kong River and so forth. In 1978 the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy launched a large-scale offensive against our Ratanakiri Province. But during the past 3 years, from 1979 to 1981, when the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Democratic Kampuchea and launch a special war to exterminate the Kampuchean race, the world did not know about all the crimes the Vietnamese enemy committed against our people in the northeastern region. This is because our northern region is in a remote, outlying area. For those who have fought for 6 years on the battlefield in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng territories to resist the strategy of aggression and expansion of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, we have seen no sign that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy will abandon its strategies of Indochina federation and aggression and expansion.

It is true that at present it is worn out and weary in the war of aggression against Kampuchea. The aggressor Vietnamese troops are greatly demoralized. They are demoralized and afraid of the guerrilla warfare because of the attacks of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas, who fight them in close unity, under the direct leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. But should anything affect this resistance force, whether morally, politically, militarily or in any other way, certainly the Vietnamese enemy would be able to extricate itself from this state of desperation, redress and reverse the situation and occupy Kampuchea forever, with no force able to resist. Moreover, all the maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy are aimed at wiping out this Democratic Kampuchean force that is attacking and causing the 300,000 aggressor Vietnamese forces -- troops and administrative personnel -- to become deeply stalemated on the Kampuchean battlefield.

For this reason, we, the male and female combatants and cadres of Brigade No 801 and the fraternal people of Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Chhep, Thalabarivat and Siem Bok, and in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea, the contested areas and the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors, have always welcomed any measure prompting the rally of all national forces in order to increase forces resisting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, to liberate the nation, defend our race and put a quick end to the great misery and suffering of our people. We express elation and satisfaction at having closely followed this effort to bring about a union, particularly since we learned about the signing of a joint statement in Singapore and subsequent talks in Bangkok that agreed in principle on all topics except a few secondary questions.

However, it is most regrettable for us to hear that the results of the talks in Bangkok, particularly the results of the 14 September meeting, were completely rejected. What is most incomprehensible to us is this: If the other sides are sincere in realizing a genuine union, why do they reject the main principles already agreed upon by all sides? Or do the other sides want to use a union as a vehicle to seize the legitimacy of the state of Democratic Kampuchea and impair and divide the forces of Democratic Kampuchea, both the legal and actual forces fighting on the battlefields, just as they have overtly declared during the past 3 years.

As for the proposal for the formation of a loose coalition government, we see no guarantee at all, because there is no principle to ensure genuine coalition in order to increase forces fighting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. On the contrary, if we agreed to the formation of such a loose government, it would certainly cause the dispersion of the Democratic Kampuchean force, which is the sole genuine force fighting the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefield and causing it to become deeply stalemated. If the Democratic Kampuchean force is dispersed, we would certainly lose our nation and race, because no other forces are fighting the Vietnamese enemy.

The desire of Brigade No 801 and the people of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces and Chhep, Thalabarivat and Siem Bok Districts, as well as the people in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea, the contested areas and the area temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy, is to ensure a genuine union to increase the forces resisting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and ensure that nothing impairs or destroys the existing forces effectively fighting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, causing their more than 300,000 troops and civilian administrators to become stalemated. Our government is requested to inform the peoples and governments of friendly countries in the world about the above-mentioned desire of our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas and to ask them to continue to support our Kampuchean people's struggle. All of us pledge to carry on the struggle, together with the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas and the Kampuchean people throughout the country, under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until our beloved Kampuchean fatherland and people are finally completely and definitively liberated.

[signed] The command of Brigade No 801 and representatives of all districts in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces and Chhep, Thalabarivat and Siem Bok Districts; Democratic Kampuchea, 17 December 1981

Further Response

BK210631 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text of "Motion of cadres, male and female combatants and our people on the Sisophon-Mak Hoeun-Phnum Malai battlefield to the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly and the Democratic Kampuchean Government" -- dated 19 December]

[Text] To: Mr Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, and Mr Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea; through: the Supreme Commission of the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

We, the cadres, male and female combatants on the Sisophon-Mak Hoeun-Phnum Malai battlefield and all the people throughout the region -- in the Democratic Kampuchean zone, the contested areas and the regions temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy -- held meetings to discuss the communique and circular on the achievements in rallying national forces and on the loose coalition government. More than 25,000 persons attended meetings in various places.

1. Concerning the rallying of national forces, we agree with and completely support the efforts of the Democratic Kampuchean Government which initiated and has waged all types of activities since 1979, resulting in the signing of the joint statement in Singapore and the nine meetings in Bangkok. We are elated over and completely support the results of the meetings in Bangkok, especially the outcome of the 14 November 1981 meeting. We understand that it is reasonable and just that all Khmer parties unite with each other on the basis of the political principles previously agreed upon on 14 November 1981, in particular the four-point principles -- the tripartite principle; equality without exclusive monopoly for any side; the principle of deciding any problem by consensus; and the principle of standing on the Democratic Kampuchean state's legal status. A genuine and strong coalition cannot be formed, nor will it guarantee that national and international forces and their efficacy in fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be increased, without these well-defined political principles. There can be no genuine coalition if it is not based on these political principles. Without these, it would be a coalition in form only. It would be a farcical coalition that would allow the other parties to dispute the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state and destroy our Democratic Kampuchean state, as they have openly declared on successive occasions.

We, who are sacrificing our blood to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, cannot agree with anyone who does not fight the Vietnamese aggressors, but only insults Democratic Kampuchea. We cannot allow them to take over the legal state of Democratic Kampuchea in the interests of their groups; this is contrary to the duty of defending the Kampuchean nation, people and race. We also do not agree with any attempts to destroy the Democratic Kampuchean state and its forces, who are the sole and concrete forces fighting the Vietnamese on the battlefields. We have defended the Kampuchean nation and race up to this point. For 3 years, we have fought against more than 300,000 Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- their armed forces as well as the agents of their administration -- until they have become stalemated; they are now more defeated and are moving toward their final defeat.

2. Concerning the loose government, we realize that this government does not have any political base. It does not have the legal status of our Democratic Kampuchean state. Therefore, it cannot unite and increase the national forces or their efficacy in fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. On the contrary, it only gives the other parties the opportunity to dissipate the Democratic Kampuchean state and its forces, who have fought against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they have now become stalemated on the battlefields. If the Democratic Kampuchean state and its forces are dissipated -- whether it is done intentionally or unintentionally -- this will allow the Vietnamese enemy to fulfill its dark ambitions to swallow up Kampuchea and push its aggression southwards.

If this loose government is formed, the international forces will not be increased, but will instead be dispersed and completely lost due to a legal loophole because of the fact that it does not have the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state, which is the sole legal state of Kampuchea. Then the governments of all friendly countries which used to support Democratic Kampuchea and which brought pressure to bear on the Hanoi Vietnamese to withdraw their aggressive armed forces from Kampuchea would be politically confused. Therefore, we would like to ask the government to convey our opinions to all friendly countries.

All of us, as well as the entire Kampuchean people and nation, wish to see the entire Kampuchean nation united in order to increase the national and international forces and their efficacy in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate and defend the Kampuchean nation and race, and put an end to the tremendous suffering of the Kampuchean people. We believe that in order to form a genuine and strong union, it is compulsory to have political principles as a base. On this occasion, we would like to appeal through the Democratic Kampuchean Government to countries throughout the world to continue to assist and support the struggle of the Kampuchean people, and to continue to take all effective and concrete measures to bring pressure to bear on the Hanoi Vietnamese until they withdraw all their aggressive armed forces from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies in 1979, 1980 and 1981. The Kampuchean problem can be solved if peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries throughout the world assist and support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and unite with each other to bring pressure to bear on the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists and swallows of territories until they withdraw their aggressive armed forces from Kampuchea. This can bring peace to Kampuchea, guarantee peace and stability in Southeast Asia and uphold international law and the UN Charter.

Concerning us, we are determined to unite with the armed forces and guerrillas and the Kampuchean people throughout the country to continue to struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators to defend the Kampuchean nation, fatherland and race, until they withdraw their aggressive armed forces from Kampuchean territory.

[Signed] The command of Sisophon-Mak Hoeun-Phnum Malai battlefield; Democratic Kampuchea, 19 December 1981

FURTHER ON COMMUNIST VICE MINISTERS MEETING

Kaysone Phomvihan Meeting

BK210725 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] At the Prime Minister's Office on the afternoon of 19 December, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and Prime Minister of the LPDR, received the vice foreign ministers of the PRK, the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, the USSR, the CSSR, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, who attended a conference in Vientiane. Accompanying Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in receiving the guests on this occasion was Comrade Khamphai Boupha, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The diplomatic envoys of these countries also accompanied the vice foreign ministers in paying a courtesy call on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan conversed with the guests in a very cordial atmosphere. He hailed the delegations for their joint contribution to the glorious success of the conference in Vientiane. He considered this success as significant for the close cooperation in the region and for the foreign affairs activities among the various fraternal socialist countries. He also considered it a worthy contribution to the cause of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

On behalf of the LPRP, the government and people of Laos, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan conveyed warm salutations of fraternity and best wishes of good health to the party and state leaders and the people of the fraternal socialist countries through the various vice foreign ministers. He also wished the party and state leaders as well as the people of those socialist countries successes in their noble tasks. [Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0409 GMT on 20 December, reporting on Kaysone Phomvihan's remarks, adds that: "General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan heartily welcomed the brilliant successes of the conference and highly appreciated the efforts of the countries of the socialist community in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. He said: Strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries is all the more important at the present time, as the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and international reaction oppose the socialist countries and the revolutionary movements in the world. It is a firm guarantee of the victory of the revolution of each country. The conference of deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the fraternal socialist countries, which is being held in the Lao capital for the first time, constitutes a strong encouragement for the Lao people in their cause of socialist construction, he stressed."]

On the occasion, on behalf of the vice foreign ministers of these 10 countries, Comrade Firyubin, vice foreign minister of the USSR, made a speech thanking Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan for his words of commendation and cordial welcome, and reiterated that the various fraternal socialist countries will forever give cooperation and support to the three Indochinese peoples in defending and building their countries to be ever more prosperous and vigorous with each passing day.

SIANG PASASON Editorial

BK211311 Vientiane KPL in English 1000 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Dec (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, on December 21 frontpages an editorial hailing the success of the conference of vice ministers for foreign affairs of socialist countries held in Vientiane. In response to the invitation of the three Indochinese countries, the vice foreign ministers of socialist countries from Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, the GDR and Hungary met in Vientiane from December 18 to 19.

This is the first time, the editorial says, that the Lao People's Democratic Republic hosted the vice foreign ministerial conference of the socialist countries, which in itself reflects the contribution of Laos and other fraternal socialist countries to the improvement of peace, stability and cooperation.

The editorial asserts the conference's appraisal of the international situation as being more tense due to the acts of aggressive U.S. imperialism which are always trying to overturn the historical wheel and obstruct the reduction of tensions, and aiming to revive the cold war atmosphere and to impose on the world to adopt the unavoidable nuclear conflict theory.

The conference, observes the paper, unanimously agrees that the hegemonistic Beijing circles in collusion with U.S. imperialists are implementing policy against the three Indochinese countries, and condemns their interference in the internal affairs of certain Southeast Asian countries, all of which present the main danger threatening peace and security in this region. The conference further hails all principles leading to improve the mutual confidence among states all over the world, and expresses its readiness to negotiate on all problems which will lead to an agreement on non-use of force in the relations between different political and economic systems for peace and mutual interests, hails SIANG PASASON.

The paper goes on to observe the conference's firm support to the creative initiative of the Soviet Union put forth by L. Brezhnev at the 26th congress of the party, which has been welcomed by the world humanity. The editorial further notes that the root cause of tensions and threat to peace and stability of the Asian peoples come from the hegemonistic policy of the Beijing ruling circles in close collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary gangs who are pursuing their policy of interference in the Asian continent, under their shameful pretext of Soviet threats, the unfounded accusation of chemical weapons used by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Laos and Kampuchea. This, the paper claims, is to conceal their real intention in the arms race and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

The only way to guarantee peace and stability in the region, the editorial writes, is that all hegemonist and imperialist powers must stop all their aggressive acts and interferences, and let countries in the region solve their own problems basing on equality and mutual respect. Firmly basing on the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and nonalignment, Laos, in collaboration with Vietnam, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and peace and progressive movements in the world, firmly stands on the implementation of Leninist policy for the improvement of security and the enhancement of international cooperation among nations which will guarantee favourable conditions for the restoration and construction of socialism in Laos, thus contributing to improve the role of world socialism.

The Lao people wholeheartedly hail the success of the conference and express deep thanks to the socialist countries for their solidarity and assistance given to the cause of the Lao national liberation struggling tasks as well as the present national construction, the editorial concluded.

RALLY, BANQUET MARK BREZHNEV'S BIRTHDAY

Vientiane Rally

BK211302 Vientiane KPL in English 0949 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Dec (KPL) -- The Laos-USSR Friendship Association, in cooperation with the representative of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association to Laos, on December 15 held here a mass rally to hail the 75th birthday of L.I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU CC and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Present at the mass rally were Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister of public health, first vice president of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association; and Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the National Planning Committee, member of the Executive Committee of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association. Mikhailovski, counselor of the Soviet Embassy; other staff members of the embassy; and a number of Soviet experts to Laos were also present on this occasion.

Khamliang Phonsena and Mikhailovski respectively addressed the gathering stressing the struggle record of L. Brezhnev since his adolescence until now. Brezhnev was praised as a follower of Lenin's disciple. He is said to be a courageous combatant of the CPSU, untiring fighter for the world peace against the imperialists and reactionary forces for the consolidation of the socialist community as well as of the international communist and workers movement. The two personalities also highly appraised the friendship relations and all-round cooperation between Laos and the USSR.

Banquet Honoring Brezhnev

BK211100 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] On the evening of 20 December Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, and Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, organized a grand banquet in Vientiane, the capital, to commemorate the 75th birthday of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Nouthak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Comrade Gen Khantai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council; Comrade Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the Supreme People's Council; Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chief of the National Planning Committee; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee, minister of interior and chief of the LPLA General Staff; together with comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, members of the Supreme People's Council, ministers and deputy ministers and many members of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee.

Also attending this grand banquet as guests of honor were Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, together with embassy staff members and Soviet specialists aiding Laos.

During the banquet, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko made speeches. The grand banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship, cordiality and joy.

Kaysone Phomvihan Speech

BK220555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR prime minister, delivered at a banquet held in Vientiane on 20 December to mark Brezhnev's 75th birthday -- read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved and respected Comrade President Souphanouvong; beloved comrade members of the Political Bureau, comrade vice chairmen of the Supreme People's Council, comrade deputy prime ministers; beloved comrade Soviet ambassador to Laos; beloved Soviet and Lao comrades:

On the occasion of the 75th birthday of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR has adopted a decree to award the State Gold Medal, which is the highest order of the LPDR, to him.

As you well know, during the past more than 50 years of his brilliant revolutionary struggle, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has become an exemplary model communist who has resolutely and arduously fought for the esteemed communist ideology. Regardless of the positions in which he has served, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has tirelessly struggled to oppose all trends of deviation from and safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism. His outstanding achievements in the war to defend his fatherland against the fascist aggressors, his contribution to the postwar restoration of the national economy and, most importantly, his contribution to building developed socialism and the material and technical foundations of communism have drawn great admiration and praise from the Soviet people as well as from communists and peace-loving people throughout the world.

Thanks to his contributions, the Soviet Union has reached the summit of science and technology, and has grown stronger and more powerful than in any other period, thereby making vital contributions to the safeguarding of socialism and world peace.

Together with the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has always followed and remained loyal to the Marxist-Leninist foreign line outlined by Lenin. The comrade has tried his utmost to contribute to the consolidation of the socialist family as well as to the consolidation of its solidarity and cohesion. He is an outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movements, and a strong supporter of the struggle movements for national independence, democracy, socialism and social progress of all nations. He has never backed down from his struggle to safeguard and preserve peace, stability and cooperation in Europe, and has tirelessly fought to safeguard world peace, oppose war and the arms race and reduce tensions in the international situation.

His peace initiative proposed at the historic 26th CPSU Congress as well as his various subsequent proposals clearly reflect the unwavering peace strategy of the Soviet Union. His peace initiative has resounded throughout the world, and has been strongly supported and highly valued by the people of all strata in the world as well as peace-loving and progressive politicians throughout the world.

Regarding our country, during our national liberation struggle in the past as well as in the national defense and construction task at present, the CPSU and the government and people of the Soviet Union have rendered tremendous and effective support and assistance to our people, and have made significant contributions to our victories in the past as well as our successes in safeguarding and building our country at present. On this occasion, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Government and the Lao people, I would like to extend our thanks to the CPSU and the government and people of the Soviet Union. At the same time, I would like to express our profound thanks and gratitude to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, a great and cordial friend of the Lao people of all nationalities, for cherishing the friendship relations and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

The presence of Soviet experts in Laos to help develop the LPDR clearly reflects the spirit of proletarian internationalism as well as the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union in accordance with the aspiration of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

Beloved Soviet and Lao comrades, it has been 6 years since the LPDR was established, and the country is now entering the seventh year of its struggle along the path toward socialism. Of course, we will continue to face numerous complex difficulties in the future as a result of collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionary clique. The Beijing reactionary clique, in particular, will continue to incessantly sabotage our national defense and construction. These difficulties have also stemmed from other factors, such as our initial production development from the small-scale production of the natural economy to the large-scale socialist production by bypassing the capitalist development stage. However, we are convinced that with the strength of the entire Lao people under the correct leadership of the LPRP, with the tremendous support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, with the alliance and special solidarity of the three fraternal countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea -- and with the support of all progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world, our struggle for national defense and construction and advancement toward socialism will certainly win victory.

Today I would like to stress that during my meeting with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev last September, the comrade expressed his concern regarding the situation in Poland. All of you must be fully aware that recently Comrade Jaruzelski, in his capacity as general secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, adopted drastic measures to deal with the antisocialist elements in Poland. The LPRP, the LPDR Government and the entire Lao people fully support the drastic measures taken by this Polish comrade, who is a genuine Marxist-Leninist comrade. We fully believe that with these drastic measures, the Polish people and true Polish communists will be able to restore and normalize the situation and securely defend socialist Poland, which is a member of the Warsaw Pact and the socialist family, and continue building Poland into a socialist state.

Today Comrade Leonid Brezhnev is 75 years old. I wish you, comrade, good health and vigor so that you will be able to effectively fulfill all the heavy responsibilities entrusted by the people of the Soviet Union so as to make the USSR stronger and more powerful as a bastion of socialism and peace in the world.

May the friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union last forever and grow more fruitful with every passing day!

I wish the comrade ambassador, the comrade counsellor, the comrade economic counsellors and all comrades attached to the Soviet Embassy good health so that you can more effectively give cooperation to our people. I wish all the Soviet experts in Laos brilliant achievements in fulfilling your tasks, and I hail your spirit of proletarian internationalism. I wish all of you who are attending this banquet good health.

In the next few days the year 1981 will be over and the year 1982 will begin. On the occasion of the international new year, I wish Comrade President Souphanouvong, comrade members of the Political Bureau, comrade vice chairmen of the Supreme People's Council, comrade deputy prime ministers, comrade adviser to the government, the comrade Soviet ambassador and comrade Lao and Soviet experts attending this banquet better health so as to score yet greater achievements and make more significant contributions in fulfilling your difficult but glorious tasks. Today is a joyous and auspicious day. With great pleasure, I invite all of you, comrades, to toast the good health of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, a great friend of the Lao people.

Soviet Envoy's Speech

BK221055 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Speech by Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, delivered at a 20 December Vientiane banquet to mark Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR prime minister; respected Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the LFNC; respected comrade members of the Political Bureau and comrade members of the LPRP Central Committee; beloved Lao and Soviet comrades:

Today all the Soviet people, people in the fraternal countries in the socialist family and progressive mankind throughout the world are celebrating the glorious 75th birthday of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The life of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev is a model life in the service of the party and people. No matter where or in what capacities the party sent him to work, whether in the Ukrainian, Moldavian or Kazakh SSR's, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev was always capable of mobilizing all forces among his colleagues and the masses to positively fulfill all goals. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has majestically led the CPSU for 17 years thus far. Since 1977 he has served as the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Leonid Brezhnev is an outstanding figure of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movements, the continuator of the great cause of Lenin and a gallant fighter for communism and the strong aspirations of all nations for peace and happiness, cessation of the arms race and international security.

Today we, the Soviet citizens and communists who are fulfilling our tasks for the LPDR, would like to express our thanks and gratitude to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, Comrade Souphanouvong, members of the Political Bureau and members of the LPRP Central Committee, and all Lao comrades and friends who are attending this banquet to celebrate the glorious birthday of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

The speech of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane displays the feeling of affection, friendship and gratitude toward the CPSU, the Soviet people and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The conferment of the State Gold Medal -- the highest order of the LPDR -- on Comrade Leonid Brezhnev symbolizes feelings which are also conveyed to Comrade Brezhnev in a birthday greetings message from Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and Comrade Souphanouvong. The reception today displays the affection and cooperation between the peoples in our two countries. We, the Soviet citizens working in Laos, will do everything to consolidate and develop the existing friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples. We will do everything to fulfill all tasks of communism and socialist proletarian internationalism.

I invite all of you, comrades, to raise your glasses to toast the development and strengthening of friendship relations and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union; the great achievements of the LPDR in advancing along the path of socialism among the ranks of the fraternal socialist countries; the health of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR prime minister; the health of Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the LFNC; the health of comrade members of the Political Bureau and members of the LPRP Central Committee; the health of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the great friend of the Lao people, who firmly adheres to glorious Marxism-Leninism; and the health of all Lao and Soviet comrades.

MATERIALS ON SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Nguyen Huu Tho Opening Speech

OW221410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Report by correspondent Kim Cuc on opening of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly in Hanoi on 21 December -- with portion recorded]

[Excerpt] The Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on the morning of 21 December. At this session the National Assembly will discuss and adopt reports on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan, on the tasks of the 1982 State Plan and on the implementation of the 1981 State Budget and will discuss the 1982 State Budget and ratify the 1980 budget accounts. It will also discuss and pass the laws on military service and on the service of the VPA officers, which are aimed at further strengthening the revolutionary armed forces. Moreover, the National Assembly will discuss and decide on a number of other important matters.

Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and many other party and state leaders attended the session. At 0800 sharp, the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly began. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered the following opening speech:

[Begin recording] Dear esteemed and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan:

Dear comrade deputies: In 1981, the year when the new Constitution came into force and the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan, our people throughout the country, upholding the sense of socialist collective mastery and their revolutionary fervor, endeavored to overcome many difficulties and made remarkable progress in various aspects -- economy, cultural and social. In agriculture, this year we have obtained success in food production, industrial plant growing and stockbreeding. Output of important industrial products has been increased. In particular, small industries and handicrafts have been strongly developed in the major cities. Some new policies promulgated by the party and the state have brought about initial positive results and created a new labor zeal in the countryside. Cadres and combatants of the People's Armed Forces and people of other strata have firmly resisted the sabotage activities carried out by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, frustrating their acts of provocation and encroachment and safely defending the fatherland's border.

The achievements of our people in 1981 are remarkable but they have not yet met the demands of the country. We must further strive to overcome difficulties in living conditions and our weaknesses in economic and social management. We have basic advantages. Our economy possesses considerable potential, and positive factors are developing. The socialist emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the fifth party congress is in full swing. Our people enjoy wholehearted assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and sympathy and support from the world's peoples. The militant solidarity among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam has been constantly consolidated.

Under the VCP's clear-sighted leadership, our people -- being hardworking, courageous and creative -- will certainly overcome all obstacles to fulfill the 1982 State Plan and record new successes in socialist construction and national defense.

With confidence and enthusiasm, I declare the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly open. May this session be crowned with success. [applause] [end recording]

Nguyen Lam Report

BK230534 Hanoi VNA in English 0314 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The Vietnamese National Assembly has heard a report presented by Nguyen Lam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and the tasks of the 1982 State Plan.

On the implementation of the 1981 State Plan, Nguyen Lam said:

Over the past five years our people have eagerly engaged in emulation to fulfill the tasks under the 1981 State Plan. We have undertaken a number of new policies and have begun to use economic levers and material incentives toward the working people, such as assigning quotas to the working collectives and individuals in agricultural cooperatives, applying the regime of statutory quotas for food remittance, readjusting purchasing prices of agricultural products, broadening the autonomy of factories, widening piece work and the system of bonus in industry, and broadening the import and export autonomy of the localities.

These policies have stimulated the working people to make better use of the potentials in manpower, materials, raw materials and funds for development of production; developing production; and stabilizing and improving the people's life. As a result, we have obtained notable achievements in certain respects:

1. In agriculture we have obtained important successes in many fields: food production, industrial crops and stock breeding. Agricultural output value increased by 4 percent over 1980. In spite of still greater shortages of fertilizers, insecticides, fuel, etc. than the previous years, we have obtained good crops thanks to the application of these new policies and a relatively favourable weather. Total food production reached 15 million tonnes -- over 600,000 tonnes more than in 1980. Nineteen eighty-one was the best year so far in terms of food output.

The acreage of short-growth industrial crops widened by 1.8 percent over 1980. The output of soybean doubled that in 1980. The number of both domestic animals and fowls has increased; in particular, the number of pigs was up by 4.5 percent, that of buffaloes by 2.7 percent, and cows and oxen by 6.3 percent.

2. The state has purchased 2.5 million tonnes of food, the biggest quantity so far.

3. Industrial production was up to the target and a little higher than in 1980. Output of local industries as well as of small industries and handicrafts increased by 7 percent. Electricity output went up by 4.4 percent; coal by 11.7 percent; tin by 2.7 percent; transport barges by 18.2 percent; launches and tugboats by 31.5 percent; sugar by 33 percent; tinned food by 23 percent; cigarettes by 41.8 percent; and sea fish by 4,000 tonnes. Many factories have obtained raw materials from agricultural, forestry and sea products while making full use of waste materials to manufacture consumer goods and export commodities. Local industries made steady progress, particularly in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Dong Nai, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Quang Nam-Danang...

4. In capital construction, the building tempo has been pushed ahead at some of the key projects such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, the Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer plant, the Vinh Phu paper mill, the Hanoi and Nha Trang spinning plants, and the Vung Tau oil and gas enterprise.

5. Education, culture, health work and mother and child care, and physical culture and sports continued to develop. War invalids and families of fallen combatants have received more attention. The educational reform is being widened. The scientific and technical service has also made commendable efforts to meet the needs of the economy and national defence.

The people throughout our country -- workers, peasants, intellectuals and other strata of the working people, the armed forces, the cadres in various departments and at various levels -- have overcome numerous difficulties in discharging their tasks of building and developing their socialist motherland, Vietnam.

Our people and their armed forces, especially in the border regions and on offshore islands, have displayed high vigilance and smashed all schemes and acts of provocation and sabotage of the enemy and successfully defended the motherland and the peaceful labour of our people. The successes of our people are inseparable from the allround assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea and other fraternal countries in the socialist community from the sympathy and support of the peoples and governments of other countries and international organisations to the defense and construction of Vietnam.

Besides these achievements, however, in 1981 we have fallen short of the state plan in many respects and the economic situation of our country and the life of our people continued to face many difficulties.

In a word, in 1981, the first year of the five-year plan, the economic situation in our country has shown some initial but very significant progress.

Our agriculture is fully capable of developing. This year food production in northern Vietnam alone increased by more than 900,000 tonnes while many other crops in the whole country attained a considerable increment, showing promising signs for our agricultural development.

However, we have not reached many (?plan targets), including those for many industrial products, export goods, transport and capital construction.

This situation arises from many objective and subjective causes.

Objectively, our economy develops from a small backward production which has sustained heavy consequences of 30 years of war and colonialism and neo-colonialism and, therefore, its tempo of development is slow and enormously dependent on the outside. Then many big disturbances took place resulting from sabotage activities and war of aggression by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. It was then followed by natural calamities successively in the three years ending 1980 and the soaring import prices on the international market.

Subjectively, our awareness as well as our deeds in many respects have not yet met the requirements of the situation and our tasks.

In the second part, which deals with the orientation, tasks and objectives of the 1982 State Plan, Nguyen Lam said:

The year 1982 is of great importance. The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will be convened next year to decide on the orientation and tasks for the first stage of the period of transition and the 1981-1985 five-year plan.

Proceeding from our country's present economic situation, with the above-said advantages and difficulties, and in order to attain step by step these economic and social objectives, the fundamental task of the 1982 State Plan is to focus efforts to develop agriculture and boost the production of consumer goods so as to meet the food demand of society; try to meet the essential requirements of the people in food, clothing, study, medical treatment, movement and increase of export goods; readjust production, capital construction and communications and transport; carry on socialist transformation in the south and consolidate and perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, consolidate and strengthen the socialist front in the whole country; reinforce the national defence; preserve political security and social order and security, while performing well our internationalist duties.

We should bring into full play the spirit of self-reliance and self-support and of socialist collective mastery, carry out the three revolutions (the revolution in the relations of production, the scientific and technological revolution, and the cultural and ideological revolution), closely associate the development of production with the work of distribution and circulation in order to meet the most pressing and essential demands of society in the spirit; with our efforts and the results of our labour, we will consume only what is permitted by our national economy. Great attention must be paid to productivity, quality, efficiency, and strive to increase labour productivity, the effectiveness of production and economic accounting, improve the quality, and reduce production cost.

Proceeding from the general orientation, Nguyen Lam said, the following concrete tasks are set for economic and cultural services:

1 -- Agriculture

Efforts of the whole country, of all branches, all echelons and all organizations concerned shall be focused to fulfill the foremost task of developing agricultural production. This aims to solve the most pressing and important needs, namely, food, clothing, export and the supply of materials for consumer goods industries. Special attention shall be paid to the production of food, foodstuffs, rice, subsidiary crops, vegetables, a wide variety of beans (especially soya beans), groundnuts, sugar cane, fish and meat and eggs.

We will strive to attain 16 million tonnes of starch food, one million tonnes more than in 1981 -- a year with high total output.

From 1982 we shall boost production to ensure our people's food demand.

Efforts shall be made to develop short-growth industrial crops suitable for each area. With regard to perennial industrial crops, efforts should be focused on intensive cultivation and full use of arable lands.

Compared with 1981 the production of soya beans is expected to double, that of peanuts to increase by 25 percent, sugar cane by 32 percent, tobacco by 21 percent, jute by 50 percent, rush by 8 percent, coffee by 26 percent, tea by 14 percent, rubber by 5 percent, etc.

The growing of mulberry trees for silk-worm raising and of other fibrous plants such as cotton, flax and agave will be encouraged in order to gradually meet the demand for clothing.

Private stock-breeding will be encouraged. Compared with 1981 the herd of pigs will be increased by 6 percent, and that of cattle by 4 percent.

2 -- Forestry and Fishery

In forestry timber exploitation will be increased by 5 percent over 1981. Priority will be given to the exploitation of timber for mining, wood for paper and furniture making and for packaging, and timber for transportation needs. The growing of trees for timber and firewood will be encouraged.

In fishery fish output will be increased by 5 percent over 1981, and the production of fish brine by 20 percent. Fish rearing will be expanded to increase the output of fresh water fish by 6 percent over 1981.

3 -- Industry

The production of consumer goods, especially prime necessities of life such as textiles, paper and medicines, will be stepped up. Priority will be given to key industrial branches such as the production of electricity, coal and fertilizer to serve agriculture and the production of consumer goods and export commodities, and the transport service.

Textile output will be increased by 62 percent over 1981, paper by 31 percent, bicycle tires by 40 percent and other bicycle parts by 18 percent.

Electricity output will be up by 6 percent over 1981, and coal output by 6 percent.

In oil and gas exploration, the first well will be sunk on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam in accordance with the programme of cooperation with the Soviet Union. Support facilities in the Vung Tau oil and gas sector will be completed.

In the engineering industry efforts will be concentrated on the production of labour tools, spare-parts for various branches, and products for agriculture and transport; production of goods for export and for home consumption will be pushed up in metallurgy, the exploitation of bituminous coal will be stepped up and more will be imported to keep the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex in operation. Output of tin and chromite for export will be increased.

In the production of building materials, cement output will be increased by 77 percent compared with 1981, bricks by 34 percent, and tiles by 19 percent.

4 -- Transport

The volume of freight transported by rail will increased by 22 percent; by sea by 15 percent; and by other waterways by 11 percent over 1981.

5 -- Capital Construction

Investments will be concentrated on key branches such as agriculture, electricity, coal, weaving, paper, oil and gas, fertilizer, metallurgy, building materials, food and communications and transport.

6 -- Import-Export and Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries

We shall broaden our allround cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At the same time we will extend foreign trade relations and economic cooperation with other countries.

7 -- On Scientific and Technical Work

We shall promote the application of the achievements of science and technical progress to production, regarding this as an important part of the state plan.

8 -- Labour and Training

We shall use more effectively the source of social labour and redistribute our work force.

We shall mobilize the people to go and exploit new lands with the aim of solving the economic and social problems of the country. We shall reduce the salaried personnel, especially in the administrative sector of the state, and replace old and incompetent cadres by young, able-bodied and qualified forces.

9 -- Trade and Living Conditions

On the basis of the boosting of production of consumer goods and better control of resources and goods by the state, we shall strive to meet the needs of the people for prime necessities in order to stabilize the life of workers, public employees and the armed forces, with priority to be given to the major cities and industrial centres.

10 -- Finance, Monetary and Pricing Systems

We shall strive to increase incomes and practice thrift in spending and stabilize the new system of prices to ensure the real wages of workers and public employees.

11 -- Culture, Education, Health and Social Work

The state plan provides that the number of infant classes in the 1982-1983 academic year will be 1.6 million, the enrollment of universal education will be 12.3 million, and the number of students of complementary education will total about 50,000, five percent more than in 1980.

Concerning medical, social and sport activities, we shall promote the movement for observing hygiene, prophylactics and disease prevention and increase the production of vaccines in order to take the initiative in preventing epidemics. We shall develop the efficiency of the primary health care system, especially in the villages, in order to give better care for the people.

We plan to build 11,430 medical establishments and sanatoriums with nearly 200,000 beds, 3.7 percent over 1981.

We shall receive about 1.3 million children in creches, two percent more than in 1981. We shall promote the movement for birth control.

LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE AT HO CHI MINH MAUSOLEUM

OW230644 Hanoi VNA in English 0410 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22 -- Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan, President Truong Chinh, Premier Pham Van Dong and Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho today led the National Assembly, now holding its second session, to pay a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum here.

Also today the National Assembly heard a report on Vietnam's foreign policy delivered by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

THREATS AGAINST POLISH MARTIAL LAW DISMISSED

U.S. Actions Reviewed

BK181428 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The socialist community and progressive world public opinion warmly hail and support the positive and necessary measures taken by the Polish state to check the hands of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. On the contrary, the U.S.-led imperialist forces are panic-stricken and embarrassed.

The reason is that the drastic measures taken by the Polish state are thwarting the dark design of Washington and other reactionary forces in Poland. For a long time now Washington and international reactionary forces have attempted to sabotage the revolutionary gains in Poland to separate this country from the socialist community. They calculated that the destruction of socialism in Poland, which lies in the heart of the socialist community, will be an initial step in realizing the age-old dream of eliminating the world socialist system.

Washington and international reactionaries are class enemies of socialism, so they have stopped at nothing to oppose the socialist community. At present they are spearheading at Poland. It is not surprising that in the United States, from the Congress to the Pentagon and the White House, and in many Western capitals, some people noisily expressed concern about the situation in Poland and their readiness to help the country overcome economic and financial difficulties and her people to solve the internal affairs without foreign intervention.

The imperialists and anticommunist international reactionaries have drawn a lesson from their bitter setbacks in the previous plots against Hungary and Czechoslovakia. This time, to eliminate the socialist system in Poland and draw this country into the capitalist orbit, they acted behind the scenes, (?merely) realizing the peaceful (?force) strategy and conducting subversive activities inside the country.

Today in the face of the drastic and urgent measures taken by the Polish state, they resorted to all maneuvers, including threats. Only one day after these measures were made public by the Polish Government, the U.S. Government canceled all aid programs to Poland, including the planned emergency loan of 100 million U.S. dollars. Then U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig postponed his visit to some Mediterranean and European countries due to what was called the situation in Poland. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, meanwhile, hinted the high readiness of American forces stationed in Europe.

On 16 December the White House announced the setting up of a special group led by Vice President George Bush to follow up the situation in Poland. Despite these threats, the Polish Government, with urgent and appropriate measures, has stood firm in stopping troublemaking activities of the reactionaries. The situation in Poland has gradually returned to normal.

Angered by this, the Reagan administration on 16 December slanderously alleged that Soviet pressure compelled Poland to take these measures. This statement shed light on the ugly face of the Reagan administration, who fears the current developments in Poland. It is common knowledge that the U.S. Government has planned to accord aid to Poland and together with its allies intended to meddle in the internal affairs of that country. They also cowardly supported the extremists in the leadership of Solidarity trade union and other reactionary forces in Poland.

Their goal is to instigate these reactionary forces to attack Poland both from inside and outside, to wreck the socialist system in that country. This dangerous situation necessitated very firm and appropriate measures to be taken by the Polish state.

The Vietnamese people follow the developments in Poland with brotherly sentiment. We strongly condemn the forces hostile to socialism who are trying to oppose the Polish revolution. We hold that the urgent measures taken by Poland are necessary to ward off the dangers now facing the country. We firmly believe that no threat or plot can check the advance of the heroic Polish people.

Reagan's 'Gross Threats'

OW200831 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 20 -- NHAN DAN today says that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's shameless and gross threats and slanders on December 17-18 concerning the situation in Poland reflected his administration's desperation and jaundiced look at the Polish state's firm measures against the counter-revolutionaries.

The paper ridicules Reagan's allegations that the Polish state's timely measures were "increased use of violence against the people" and "violation of fundamental civil and human rights" and goes on:

"The Polish state and people are taking into their own hands the settlement of their affairs. The suppressive measures taken by the Polish Military Council for National Salvation against the counter-revolutionaries in defence of the socialist system and the people's revolutionary gains are fully correct and justified.

"The cynical threats and slanders of the Washington administration are putting the forces of peace, freedom and progress throughout the world on the alert. In fact, the White House has created a 'special group' to follow the situation in Poland. This group includes the brasshats of both the armed forces and intelligence services of the United States. Aside from prodding its allies to increase pressure on Poland, the Reagan administration has taken some acts of military deployment aimed at increasing its threat and also at further poisoning the international atmosphere. The United States is also openly lending a hand to the Polish counter-revolutionaries now lying low and engaged in clandestine sabotage activities".

The paper continues: "Obviously the imperialists should not easily give up their scheme to weaken socialism on a world scale and more particularly in Poland. However, they have not been able to camouflage their sinister and dangerous designs. All slanders and pressure of the United States will cow nobody and cannot reverse the new situation that has taken place in Poland".

LIBYAN DIPLOMAT RECEIVED BY PHAM VAN DONG

OW230901 Hanoi VNA in English 0416 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22 -- 'Ali Ahmad al-Bakkush, secretary of the People's Committee under the People's Office for External Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah to Vietnam, made a courtesy call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the Libyan diplomat.

U.S. HANDLING OF NATIONALS FORMALLY PROTESTED

BK230422 Hong Kong AFP in English 0352 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Manila, 23 Dec (AFP) -- Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo today sent the United States State Department a formal message protesting against "the rude behavior and discriminatory acts committed by U.S. immigration officials against Filipinos."

In a note verbale coursed through the U.S. Embassy in Manila, Minister Romulo protested "very strongly" the treatment accorded Filipino citizens at U.S. ports of entry. Another letter couched in stronger terms was reportedly sent to Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Mr Romulo, 83, cited cases where Filipinos were "regarded ipso facto as undesirable and then subjected to indignities such as offensive and insulting remarks, detention lasting several hours, stripped for thorough physical inspection."

"All these are acts which no self-respecting individual can accept," Minister Romulo said. The foreign minister stressed that certain cases involved Philippine Government officials, some holding diplomatic passports.

Contrary to normal courtesies due diplomatic passport-holders under the Vienna convention, Filipino diplomats were subjected to the same unsavory treatment in many cases, "interrogated as if they were common felons," the foreign minister said. "This is certainly not in consonance with the spirit of reciprocity that governs U.S.-Philippine relations," he said, adding that such practices may not be part of official U.S. policy "although they have the same practical effect." He urged that "steps be taken at the earliest possible time to remedy this intolerable situation."

The formal protest note followed a resolution from the interim National Assembly denouncing "rude behavior" of U.S. immigration officials against Filipino nationals. Earlier five assemblyman had complained of "insulting treatment." Ambassador Luz del Mundo of the Philippine Political Affairs Office and former consul-general of the Philippine office in Los Angeles, also complained of "impertinent" questioning about her diplomatic status in the Los Angeles port of entry.

ROMULO URGES CONTINUED 'ISOLATION' OF VIETNAM

BK230514 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Manila, 23 Dec (AFP) -- Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo said today the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should keep Vietnam in isolation over the Cambodian issue. "The international community must continue isolating Vietnam as one of the pariahs of the world to make them think twice about their actions," he added.

Vietnam, Mr Romulo said, had shown some interest in an ad-hoc committee formed last July at an international conference on Kampuchea in New York to try to bring the parties in conflict to the negotiating table. But, he noted, the ad-hoc committee formed during the international conference had yet to carry out its functions. Vietnam had snubbed the international conference on Kampuchea, saying it would be more inclined to regional mediation than international discussion.

Regarding international isolation of Vietnam, ASEAN hoped that "like a rock, continuous pounding will eventually soften it," Mr Romulo said. ASEAN, which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines, has continuously supported United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the calling of United Nations-supervised elections. ASEAN is also supporting the organization of an anti-Vietnam resistance coalition, hoping that "the more internal resistance against Vietnam, the more effective ASEAN will be in pushing for a political solution to the conflict," Mr Romulo said.

RULING PARTY AGREES TO PROMPT PASSAGE OF BILLS

HK190115 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, or KBL, has agreed to take steps for the prompt passage of 19 major bills pending at the Batasan. KBL assemblymen decided on the course yesterday in a 4-hour caucus held by the president in Malacanang. At the same time, the KBL reaffirmed the need to have coconut products bought at the prevailing world market prices. President Marcos, who upheld the KBL stand, said coconut farmers should be protected from sharp changes in prices. The president reiterated his instructions to coconut oil mills to publish the market prices of coconut products.

The KBL assemblymen will make special efforts to see through priority bills that will implement the government's social and economic programs. The important Batasan bills for priority action are the 5-year economic development program for 1983 to 1987, which has been submitted by the president for adoption and which is now in the stage of debate; the education act, which is now in the stage of individual amendments; the local government code, which is in the stage of committee amendments; and the securities code, governing the operations of corporations, investment and financing firms, which is also in the stage of amendment.

During the Batasan Christmas holiday recess, the president also directed the KBL assemblymen to monitor in their respective regions the implementation of the program designed to make the country self-sufficient in corn in 2 years and an exporter in 3 years. The project also aims to wipe out an annual corn importation bill which last year amounted to \$42 million. The Batasan, which went into recess yesterday for the holidays, will resume session on January 25. The speaker, Querube Makalintal, expects passage of the latest bills before the regular session adjourns some time in May. Makalintal said two of the bills, the local government code and the education code, are now in the period of refinement.

FIVE NPA 'COMMANDERS' KILLED IN QUEZON PROVINCE

HK130536 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Five NPA commanders were killed in two separate clashes with soldiers in Quezon Province last Friday. Three of the rebel leaders, identified only as (Caressi), (Cawili) and (Capadong), were killed in Barangay (Jolo), Lopez town. Soldiers seized three high-powered guns from them. The two other rebels, (Capin) and (Cadel), were killed in Barangay (Cayagaan), Gumaca. They were leading a band through the barangay when they were attacked.

17 KILLED BY DISSIDENTS IN LEYTE DEL SUR

HK110440 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Latest reports say eight Constabulary troopers and nine civilians were shot and killed in Pinamonoan, Leyte del Sur, by heavily-armed dissidents. The military men were reportedly aboard a truck en route to the barangay of (Tapien) when the ambush took place.

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